\$296,705 IN TREASURE ON FREIGHT.

Interesting News from New Gra. nada and Ecuador.

The Proposed Union of the Two Republics, A...

ship North Star, Copien A. J. Jones, spinwail at three o'clock on the morning of the 17th mann, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She expensed heavy northeomorphy winds from Cape Antonio.

The North Star brought \$205,705 in specie, consigned as

Our Panama Correspondence.
PANAMA, N. G., Oct. 16, 1868.

trival of the Steamer Talea from Guayaquit. News from Benador-Interview Between General Moguera and Mr. Fores-Rostilities Not Probable-Smallpon on the Isth-

Provesting the Processes and possible on the International Affairs in Panama, dc.

The only arrival we have had since the antileg of the Ocean Queen has been that of the Pacific Steam Naviation Company's steamer Takes, from Guayaquii and intermediate ports. Her freight for New York consists of 15 bakes of bark, 417 packages of India rubber, 35 bags of cocca and 687 dried hides. No specte except for Eng-

sem exists to resist the apparent intentions of Mosquers of force a union with New Granada. They have about Flores from the President, and was answered in the most friendly manner by General Mosquera on the 23d. At noon on the same day Mr. Flores had an audience, and peech declined the offer of Mosquera to re-estab-e old republic of Colombia in courteous but very but force had never made their union." Mosquere ed to the effect that he desired a union, not annexa-as some people supposed in Ecuador, without any on; but he pledged himself that he would never try ing it about by force of arms. This interview ap-

reason; but he piedged himself that he would never try
to bring it about by force of arms. This interview appears to indicate in the plainest terms that there will be
no hostilities. General Mosquera is expected in Panama
during the coming month.

The small pox has been prevailing for some time past on
the lithmus, principally in this place. It is abating here,
however, within the walls of the city; but outside its ravages are, it anything, on the increase. It has been confined principally to the natives, very (ew foreigners having been attacked, and no latal cases occurred a
mong them. A lew cases have occurred or
howard the United States ship St. Marys and
steamer raginaw, now in this harbor, one of which
from the former vessel proved fatal this morning.
I was informed by an American physician this afternoon
that there were five hundred cases at least under treatment at this time. This is enformous, when we consider
that the population of Panama is only ten thousand souls.
It appears to be attacking all who have not been very recently vaccinated. The rapid spread and virulence of
the disease are singular; for it seldom makes much progress in a warm climate.

Apart from this excitement Panama is as dull as it well
can be The weather is intensely hot at-midday, even
now, in the rainy sesson. What will it be when the dry
sesson sets in and we will have the full twent of the rays
of a tropical son from morning until night? There are
but few strangers in the place, and the only hotel in the
city appears to be aware of the fact: for when they find
one they make the most of him while he last, which
would not be long, unless he should happen to be a shod
dy army contractor who had disposed of his greenbacks
for gold and desired to get rid of it in this out of the way
corner of the world. The regular mail steamer of October 3
(the St. Louis) will probably be in to morrow morning
at daylight. Her mails and passengers will go over at once

The United States mail steamer St. Louis, from San Francisco, arrived in the harbor this morning at daylight.

Total.

The passenger list of the St. Louis is the largest for a year past of travellers from California to the United States. The opposition steamer Moses Taylor is not yet reported. But has about six hundred passengers.

The St. Louis brugs no news from the Mexican coast of any importance whatever.

The Moses Taylor was passed by the St. Louis the first day out from San Francisco, and it is the expressed opinion that she will not be here for two or three days.

And the second s

construction are considered, one of the most perfect works of the kind on this or any other continued. The Cottons is 5, may marks of the work he has performed and the CE-course to which he has been subjected, but looks as if bi-could yet stand many years, even he a clim stellie that of the lathmus of Darlen.

The United States mail steamer North Star, Captain Jones, from New York, with dates to the 3d instant, arrived here yesterday morning, with mails and passengers for the lacific. By five o'clock in the attenson her immerse boad of passengers—over a thousand souls—with the mails, express froight and baggage, were transported across the lathmus and on board the steamer Golden Age, which vessel sailed from Panama soon after for San Francisco. Having nothing particular to attend to, I went over with the last passenger train, which left here at half-past eleven o'clock. It consisted of eleven cars, all filled. At twenty minutes past two we were in Panama, and the load of people were rapidly transferred to the steam under Taboge, which weasel conveyed them at once to where the California steamer crossed the listhmus twice between Panama and Chaptes. Then it consumed two days to accomplish that which I completed yesterday in five hours. A traveller by the "old route"—viz: the mobi path from Panama to Croces or Gergens, and from those pints by the river to Chagtes—was unable to see much of the receivery that renders the Panama Railtoned one of the most interesting and beautiful in creation. Newhore can a tropical forest be seen in greater serfection than be-

idea thus formed. The natives dress with the least possible covering necessary: children, apparently of seven or eight years of age, can be frequently seen without any clothing whatever; native women, with the most spotless inten, wate ankie deep (barefooted, of course) in the mud that surrounds their dwellings, and yet preserve it unsoiled. In this particular they are as famous as Parieian women, who are said never to soil a skirt or atocking. We have yet six weeks of the ratup season to pass through. The showers are now heavy and constant during the day, rendering going out of doors without an umbrella almost an act of insanity. Look'ng seaward along the line of horizon, nothing but a heavy bank of clouds and rain squalls is visible. Inland the sams way, the distant hims being frequently obscured by the almost deluge of water. Tropical showers are unlike those of the temperate zone. Their duration is generally short; but the quantity of water that falls is enormous. It is as if a large tank were suspended over you filled with water, out of which the bottom is removed about every half hour, and the entire contents allowed to fall in masse. I do not know of any better comparison than this. The quantity of rain failing renders the dammess very great, so much so that ordinary furniture will fall to pieces in a short time from the glue being softened. Clothing apots and mildews in a very short time. When dressing you will fand your clothing which has been hanging up during the night almost saturated. Starch avails but little in keening linen in proper order. A Broadway dandy would be in despair in Aspinwall over his bottoms and coldars: they would wilt in spite of him, even i—as many of them do—he devoted all his means to that the continuity of season, of course, this annoyance does not exist to the extent we have it now.

The season is approaching when the heavy northerly swells may be expected, in one of which the wore frower, but nevertheless a total wreck, from which position she will never be removed except i

York, arrived here this morning, all well. Also the Panama Railroad Company's brig Costa Rica, after a long passage of thirty-three days. The passengers by the Illinois will remain here until the arrival of the Moses Taylor at Panama, which cannot be until the 17th inst. She has

Fanama, which cannot be until the 17th inst. She has about eight hundred and ten passengers, much less than the North Star, although a larger ship, and they all appear pleased with their voyage thus far, and do not murmur at their delay on the isthmus.

In all the route along the Panama Railroad I did not observe any spot where an attempt had been made to open the country for the raising of any description of produce. Why this is I have as yet been unable to learn. Possibly the long rainy season may render farming impossible, with the excepties of raising sufficient vegetables for home consumption. Even the settlements—lift hey can be called by that term—have but few acres cleared around them. The station houses, buildings well adapted to the climate, have their gardens; but beyond that all is impeneirable forcet. Time may make a change but it win be a long time, unless other people than the natives take the matter in band. They are indelent in the extreme, and will de nothing more than enough to sustain life and provide themselves with the scanty clothing they wear. Had this road been opened among Americans, by this time its entire line would have been laid out in productive farms. Here a wilderness still exists, and will for a long time.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Full Report of the County Substitute and Relief Committee.

\$2,000,000 Appropriated to Provide Substitutes for the Next Druft,

the Board of Supervisors yesterday and adopted:—
The undersigned committee, appointed by the Board of Supervisors in and for the county of New York, in accordance with an ordinance adopted by the Board and approved by the Mayor August 25, 1863, entitled "An or-

are such on the tenth day of the present month of August.

The exempt members of the Fire Department who perform active duty in the said department.

The regular members of the Metropolitan Police force residents of and doing duty in this county.

The regular members of the Metropolitan Police force residents of and doing duty in this county.

The ordinance further declares that "whenever any citizen other than those onumerated in the first section of this ordinance, having a family depending on him for support, who are in such indisent circumstances as to require pecuniary assistance, shall be drafted and actually mustered into scrytce as aforesaid, the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to pay, in addition to the aid now provided and allowed to the families of velonation of the city of New York, the sum of three hundred dollars, the same to be pake in such instatuents and at such times as in the judgment of the Comptroller will best afford the assistance needed by such family."

Here would seem to be an amount of labor laid out for the action of the undersigned perplexing in its nature and almost herculean in its multifarious characteristics, involving a degree of close application rarely called for from any legislative committee.

But this was not all thit was imposed upon the undersigned. To secure that no improper persons should be relieved, it decoived upon the committee to prosecute the inquiries into the condition of the families of all indigent persons conscripted to the furthermost point of investigation.

When the volunteer or substitute was accepted, he gave an assignment of the amount pend him to the chairman, which was filed by the Comptroller, and stands as a voucher for the sum paid.

Through this simple, yet important system of checks, every dollar expended is readily accounted for and no fraud could by any possibility be perpetrated on your committee or on the county.

This was the general plan or outlines of the process adopted. In regard to militiamen, their simple warrants or constitutions were never domined sufficient evidence of their being entitled to relief. Your committee required, in addition, that a blank form prepared for the purpose should also be filled, showing that the claimant was at the time of his being drafted an active member of an organized militia regiment, and this is to be certified to by the officers of the regiment.

in addition, that a blank form prepared for the purpose should also be filled, showing that the claimant was at the time of his being draft-d an active member of an organized millita regiment, and this is to be certified to by the officers of the regiment.

Polloemen and freemen were also compelled to procure the certificate, respectively, of their superior officers, in a similar manner, and thus every fraudulent attempt to avoid the draft was summarily checked and defeated, and all were placed on the same equitable footing, and in a similar train of proceedings in relation to the procurement of a substitute.

Voluminous and carefully prepared minutes of the daily proceedings of your committee, detailing in full all its most minute action, together with books containing the names, &c., of the relieved conscripts of the several clauses, and the names of the substitutes, each book, &c., and all papers and documents in the hands of your committee are here with transmitted, and it is recommended that they be deposited by the Comptroller in the county archives for an eary or future reference.

These books and papers in time must become valuable at least to the antiquarias, giving as they do a detailed history of an event hovel with us, and interesting as amarked feature in this strange and upprovoked rebellion. Your committee cannot close their report without again referring, with feelings of pride and satisfaction, to the complete success attending their efforts in procuring men to fill the places of those your most liberal ordinance exempted, and it is graitlying to know that if large numbers were thus relieved, and the containing their efforts in procuring men to fill the places of those your most liberal ordinance exempted, and it is graitlying to know that if large numbers were thus relieved, and the containing their efforts in procuring men to fill the places of those your most in the contract and the procuring such relief that been passed by your body.

The succes of your committee in procuring substitutes ha

Coercion into the army, or into any other service or employment, is most revolting to the sentiments of the mass of our people, who have been taught from their infancy to maintain their individual rights and liberties. So imbued with the American idea are they that it's, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is their birthright, that any attempt to ignore these scarced principles by individuals, or even by constituted government authorities, and enferce involuntary duties, is so repurannt that it at once engenders feelings of ammosity which are readily and quickly inflamed into sentanents of bostility if not of hate. These feelings, it is safe to say, are partaken of to a greater or less extent by all chasson liable to a draft. Universality of opinion has not it is true been fully witnessed during the progress of the present conscription, for the reason that certain classes were legally exempted, and all could be, on the payment of three hundred dollars or by procuring a substitute. Those falling under either of these rules of exemption would not naturally oppose the draft, but place every able hodied man upon the same footing, subject them all equally and alike to enter the army, and it is itered that few would not take strong exceptions to the hardships of a conscription.

But calling for volunteers is a widely different affair.

conscription.

But calling for volunteers is a widely different affair.

It appeals directly to the patriotism of the individual, creates among mon an egent du corps, or spirit of rivalry, creates among mon an egent du corps, to spirit of rivalry, creates among mon an egent du corps, to spirit or rivalry, creates among mon an egent du corps, to spirit or rivalry, creates among mon an egent du corps, to spirit or rivalry, creates among mon an egent du corps, to spirit or rivalry, creates among mon an egent du corps, to spirit or rivalry, creates among mon an egent du corps, to spirit or rivalry, creates among mon an egent du corps, to spirit or rivalry, creates among mon an egent du corps, to spirit or rivalry, creates among mon an egent du corps, to spirit or rivalry, creates among mon an egent du corps, creates among mon an element among mon an elem

Your committee feel fully warranted, in the discharge of their duty, in giving expression to these views, warranted as they are by the experience they have had, and they believe also that they are is complete accordance with the sentiments of his Excellency, the President; as expressed in his late produmation calling for 300,000 volunteers, and for the time being suspending the draft. This appeal your committee believe will be promptly responded to.

Your committee feel that they would be lacking in duty did they fail to pay proper ripute to the various Provest Marshals, who have readered all the assistance possible to your committee in the performance of their inty. And especially is commendation due to Provost Marshal (General Nugent, who have here they are the sense of their committee with all the authority at his command.

ministe is granting reite.

Into C.—Statement in gross of the expenditures of imittee other than for relief.

For D.—Complete list of names of all persons reshowing those who furnished substitutes, those some commutation was paid, and those who were the commutation was paid, and those who were the commutation of the sarvice.

dix be printed in cocument form, determined this committee

Resolved, That the accompanying ordinance, being appendix marked A, be and it is horeby "dopted.

Resolved, That the books and papers herewith transmitted be handed over to the Compiroller, to be by him preserved in the archives of the county.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

KLIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.

WILLIAM M. TWERD, Supervisor.

ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.

Committee on Substitute and Rollef

APPENDIX A.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTES FOR DRAFTED SOLDIERS FOR THE ARMIES OF THE UNION, PROVIDED THE SAME CAN BE COUNTED AND ALLOWED ON THE QUOTA OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK IN ANY

PUTTRE DRAFT.

The Board of Supervisors of the county of New York do ordain as follows:—

Section 1. In order to prevent the withdrawal from this county of any cansiderable number of active able bodied citizons, whose presence and services are desmed necessary for the maintenance of public order and the security of its lunabitants, and who may hereafter be drafted to serve as soldiers in the armies of the Union, and for the purpose of expediting the raising of the additional number of men recently called for by the President of the United States, the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay, as herelaster provided, such sum and sums of money as may be necessary to obtain acceptable substitutes for such service, not exceeding three hundred dollars for any one substitute, who shall be credited and allowed on account of the quots of men required to be furnished by this county under any future draft ordered by the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. The moneys authorized by the preceding section to be paid for aubstitutes, shall be paid to such substitutes respectively, or their duly authorized agents, at the office of the Comptroller, or such other place or places as and Comptroller may designate immediately upon their furnishing him with satisfactory evidence of their having callisted and been duly accepted and mustered into the military service of the United States for the term of three years or during the war.

Sec. 3. The Mayor and Commtroller of the city of New York, and the followins named members of this Board, that is to say.—Elijab F. Pardy, Orison Blant, William M. Tweed and William R. Stewart, are hereby designated and appointed a committee to procure the enlistment of the substitutes authorized by this ordinance, provided the government will allow the number of men so procured to be credited and deducted from the quota of this county in any future draft.

the county of New York and of the Board of Supervisors of said county is hereby solemnly pledged for the payment and redemption of said bonds and the interest thereon, according to their teace.

Sec. 7. The Compiroller is hereby further authorized to cause a transfer to be made to the credit of the Solidiers' substitute Bouoty Fund hereby created the amount remaining unexpended after all expenses are paid, and the accounts are fully closed, of the moneys appropriated and borrowed in pursuance of the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for the procurement of substitutes for citation citizens of the city and county of New York who have been or may hereafter be drafted to serve in the army of the Union during the existing war and for other jurposes." passed August 28, 1853, and the amount so transferred may be used and paid for the procurement of substitutes, as authorized and provided by this ordinance

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

City Politics.
THE MATORALTY OF MRY YORK.

The Molicon Mayorally Coventur, met last evening at the St. Ciar House, corner of Fighth street and Broadway, Mr. F. W. Birdsall in the chair, and unanimously near-nated G. Sedfrey Gunther for the office of Mayor.

A delegation from the German Democratic Club waited on the convention and fully concurred with their action.

DEMOCRATIC MERTING IN THE RIEVENTH WARD.

The democracy of this ward had a large and spirited meeting last evening, at the hall corner of Eleventh street and First avenue, to ratify the nomination of Joseph A. Lyons for member of Assembly from that ward—the Twelfth Assembly district—and also the nomination of Lake F. Cozemus for Senator from the Sixth Senatorial district, of which the ward is a portion. Mr. Edward Hare presided, and Mr. Simmel W Smiler acted as secretary. Speeches were made by Messre, J. Doggett Hunt and Thomas J. Creaner, Hon. Wm. J. Gitbert and Mr. John H. Harrington. Mr. 1900s appeared during the evening and received an enthusiastic welcome. He stated, to set all doubts on the point at rest, that he was unpledged to any interest or influence, except the party which had placed him is nomination. A band of much entire the decrease of the undivided action of the party in the present crisis of politics.

Hrocklyn City Politics.

Hrooklym City Politics.

The enddidate for the Union Third Senatorial district, Mr. Edward W. Fiske, declines to run, and it is probable that either Mr. Marcus D. Moore or Mr. H. B. Bradahaw will be nominated.

Mr. Dennis O'Keofe, for Street Commissioner, and Judge Samsel Garrison, for County Judge, on the independent democratic ticket, decline to run. Andrew J. Provest will probably be selected as a candidate in place of Judge Garrison.

The Union Convention of the Fifth ward last night nominated Mr. Wm. J. Marrie for Alderman, and the Union Convention of the Seventh ward nominated Rufus R. Belknap for the same position.

The Political Canvass in New York.

Bursto, Oct. 26, 18di
Gevernor Seymour and ex-Governor Hunt addressed
large democratic meeting here to-night at 8t. Jas
Hall.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax and others spoke at a large Union-meeting at the Opera House. Great activity and interest in the coming election pre-vails. Hon. John Cochrane and the South

A few days since there came to my notice an editorial article in the World newspaper, imputing to me, sometime during the year 1861, the opinions expressed in the

time during the year 1861, the opinions expressed in the following resolution, viz.—
Resolved, That the rapid developments of the last five-months have rendered the existence of the Southern contederacy a historical fact; that, excepting by the free, spontaneous act of the separate members composing it, its indepent nationality can only be interfered with by violence, and that we are opposed to every form of memace, restraint or correton, under whatsoever pretext of excepting law, collecting revenue or relaking property, which may load to a conflict with the second States.

This resolution is one of a series offered at a meeting of the Mozart Hall organization by John Hacket, Eq., on the evening of April 4, 1861, and which were at that time unanimously adopted. I presided on the excession, and

unanimously adopted. I presided on the eccasion, and, though I did not write, I voted for the resolutions. Those

though I did not write, I voted for the resolutions. Those of the series immediately succeeding that above quoted are as follows, viz.—

Resolved, * * * In order to a any the progress of disaster, that the requirements of those slave states that have not yet seceeds should be promptly fulfilled; and we anticipate the result of the Border State Conventian to be held at Frank'er with confident reliance upon the justice of these proceedings, and that these claims will meet with a ready response in the North.

Resolved, That the time has come for particule citizens in the Northern States to forget dead issues and past political differences, and to raily in support of such a Union movement as shall score the proservation of peace, and if possible pave the way, through the adoction of suitable mendments to the constitution, for the reconstruction of the republic, rail that this organization will cooperate with all these who aim at effecting these results.

It will be noted that these opinions were expressed, The ordinance farther declares that we rehonever any contention of the continued of the production of content and the production of content and the production of the continued of the content of the con

Greeley's Abuse of Garvin.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I respectfully ask the use of your columns to say that
the persistent attacks on my esteemed associate, Samuel
B. Garvin, in the New York Tribine, are simply intended is drawin, in the New York Priotes, are simply intended as attacks upon me, because of the connection existing between us. The hostlitty between Horace Greeley and myself is so well known as to require no more than a-reference. I respectfully ineist, however, that the at-tacks should be open, and not covert, and the malice allowed to become obvious, and not ingeniously concealed. Mr. Garvin, having been United States District Attorney of Western New York in 1853-57, and District Attorney of

allowed to become obvious, and not ingeniously concealed.

Mr. Garvin, having been United States District Attorney of Oneida county in 1853-53, brought to the aid of this office of Superior Court Judge, to which he was nominant d in the place of Judge White, republican; for it will be impossible in this office to supply his loss. Politically I hope for his election. And from intimate knowledge of his almost womanly qualities of heart, his exceeding clearness of perception, his unwavering courtesy, his experience and reading at the bar, and his high regard for honor, I feel, as a citizen, that qualities so valuable in an undge should not be denied a better sphere of duty than they have yet possessed.

Hierare Greeley knows that when he libels any one connected with this office he possesses a peculiar immunity. No judge will commit for contempts and no district attorney will prescoute a personal enemy of their own volition. To do so would suspiciously cloud the sensitive blade of the sword of Justice. Indeed, it is rather a protection than otherwise for Horace Greeley to find Judge Barnard on the bench of a criminal court and the undersigned as presentator.

But if Horace Greeley as in possession of the developments (or, as the Frenchman would say, devil-up-ments) that he indicates, then they present the features of a common law misotemenor. I have within the past twenty-fur hours (since my return after ten days' absence from the city) made investigations into the charges. I can indo no pretext, even for them. Fortunately for the onics of justice, Horace Greeley claims to possess the branes of the witnesses. As public presentated in misotemenor, I egg to remain him, for any one to conceal evidence of a misdementor.

The article about Mr. Garyin was written in the time of the drat quarter of the moon cast lind by reference to the almanance, which period is said to exercise a peculiar reflect over peculiar peque. I am on the whole constrained as suppose that the case presented by Horace Greeley withments a charman